ALBERTA

CANADA

YOUR *Vacation Paradise*

WHERE PRAIRIE AND PARKLAND MEET..

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

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Trout fishing at Cameron Falls, Waterton Lakes National Park ➡

You will find your welcome to Alberta in the form of practical helps to relieve your mind of worries and uncertainties which the traveler usually experiences in visiting an unknown country. Information and accommodation bureaus have been established at key points to help you obtain accommodation and supply you with information to save you time and insure that you take advantage of every attraction and local event which may make your sojourn more enjoyable.

RESERVATIONS BY TELETYPE

A teletype service operated during the summer season enables you to make reservations at your destination so that you may be assured of having accommodation when you reach there. This service is operated through the co-operation of the Alberta Government Travel Bureau, the Canadian Rockies Tourist Association, and the Alberta Motor Association.

ACCOMMODATION LICENSED, GRADED

All tourist accommodation in the province of Alberta is inspected by health authorities, licensed by the Department of Industries and Labor, and classified by the Alberta Travel Bureau according to the kind and standard of facilities provided. All hotels which are licensed to sell beer are inspected by health authorities and the inspectors of the Alberta Liquor Control Board whose regulations set high minimum accommodation requirements.

The accommodation provided by motels, auto courts, autels, bungalows, etc., are classified under a system of star ratings. The three-star unit is completely modern in every respect, clean, well-ventilated, equipped with inner-spring mattresses, etc. The four-star unit is ultra-modern, with wall-to-wall floor covering, most modern furnishings and conveniences. Two-star units are modern but do not provide all the facilities supplied in the three-star units. One-star units are usually found where modern facilities are not available. Zero-star units are approved for cleanliness and comfort but plumbing facilities are not modern.

Accommodation in the National Parks is supervised, inspected, and approved by authorities of the federal government. It conforms in most respects to the standard of the four-star and three-star units in the rest of the province.

Accommodation information covering motels, auto courts, guest ranches, hotels, trailer parks, camp grounds, etc., is published in a **free** Alberta Government accommodation booklet.

Road maps and other government publications are for **free distribution** and may be obtained through your local motor association, information bureaus, etc., or by writing direct to the Alberta Government Travel Bureau, Legislative Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

We want you to enjoy your visit to Alberta thoroughly; to know Alberta Canada better.

HOURS AT ENTRY POINTS

Aden: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. all year. U.S. Customs at Whitlash closes at 3:00 p.m. Saturdays.

Carway: 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., May 1st to October 31st. 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., November 1st to April 30th.

Chief Mountain: Summer office only. May 21st to June 30th, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; June 1st to September 15th, 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; September 16 to September 30, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Coutts: 24-Hour service all year.

Del Bonita: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. week days and to 6:00 p.m. Sundays. U.S. office closes at 4:40 p.m. week days.

Wild Horse: 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., May 15th to September 30th. U.S. office at Havre opens at 9:00 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from October 1 to May 14th. U.S. office opens and closes one hour later.

Kingsgate, B.C.: 24-Hour service all year.

PASSPORTS

United States citizens do not require passports, but they should carry identifying papers such as a birth, baptismal, voters' certificate, driver's license, or special letters. Naturalized citizens of the United States must use their naturalization certificates. Aliens who reside in the United States must have their Alien Registration Receipt Cards.

Citizens of Western Hemisphere countries must have their valid passports, but do not require visas.

Persons (other than British subjects, citizens of Ireland, United States citizens, and citizens of France born therein) who are **residents of Europe, Asia or Africa** should get details from Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

DUTY FREE ARTICLES

All personal effects will be admitted free of duty, including up to 50 cigars, 200 cigarettes, and two pounds of tobacco, but only 40 ounces of alcohol in beverages may be included. This does not apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale. All goods must be declared. Visitors may also bring sporting outfits for their own use duty free but must declare them at the border. These may include fishing tackle, portable boats, bicycles, outboard motors, camping equipment, golf, tennis, and other games, radios, portable or table model television sets, musical instruments and typewriters.

Cameras (with up to six rolls of film and twelve flash bulbs per person) will be permitted but must be declared.

FIREARMS

Rifles and shot guns are admitted without a permit, but should be registered with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police after arrival. Fifty rounds of ammunition per person are admitted duty-free. Firearms must be sealed (free) at National park gates.

Revolvers, pistols and fully automatic firearms are prohibited. Revolvers and pistols may be taken through Alberta to Alaska if wrapped in separate containers which may be sealed at the border. The seals must not be broken on Canadian territory.

For convenience it is advisable to list all effects and equipment in advance with a description and serial numbers of outboard motors, guns, camera, etc., to facilitate inspection at the border. All such articles must be identified and reported outwards within six months of entry.

FLY YOUR OWN?

Aircraft and flying regulations in Canada come under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government. A temporary pilot's permit is granted free to those qualified and who wish to fly in Canada for health or pleasure. Detailed information on air regulations, navigation orders, radio aids and relevant material is available on request to: The Civil Aviation Division, Department of Transport, Ottawa, Canada, or District Controller of Air Services, Federal Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

CHARTER PLANES

Arrangements for chartering aircraft may be made at Edmonton and Calgary.

Calgary—Chinook Flying Service Ltd., Municipal Airport Ltd.; Foothills Aviation Ltd., Municipal Airport.

Edmonton—Associated Helicopters, Municipal Airport; Gateway Aviation Ltd., Municipal Airport; Pacific Western Air Lines Ltd., Municipal Airport.

Aircraft repair and maintenance are available at the Municipal Airports in Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton.

FOOD, GAS, OIL

Food for two days, gasoline, oil, for 300 miles are granted free entry. Pork and pork products are prohibited with the exception of sandwiches made with ham or other cooked pork or pork products contained in picnic hampers and lunches.

Enquiries about other items should be addressed to: The Customs Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, Canada.

MORE GASOLINE PER GALLON

The imperial gallon sold in Canada is one-fifth larger than the United States gallon. Five Canadian gallons equal six U.S. gallons.

CANADIAN MONEY

Currencies of all other countries should be changed for Canadian dollars at banks. All Canadian banks exchange money at the official rate of exchange for that date. The rate of exchange is fixed by the Wall Street money market—not by the Canadian Government.

PURCHASES IN CANADA

United States visitors who stay in Canada not less than 12 days may take home $500.00 worth of merchandise for personal or household use (not for resale) every six months. Those who stay more than 48 hours may take home $200.00 worth of such merchandise every 31 days. Merchandise which can not be carried as personal luggage such as chinaware, blankets, etc., should be expressed by the merchant to its destination. All articles so purchased must be declared at the border.

Residents from countries other than the United States should ask the appropriate authorities of the country of their origin or its nearest consulate for detailed information about duty charged on articles purchased in Canada.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Information bureau and reception centre at Fort Macleod.

Visitors are invited to visit the Information Bureau at the junction of Highways No. 2 and No. 3 west of Fort Macleod, Alberta. Open from early spring until late in the fall. Fishing and hunting licenses and game export permits are issued.

This bureau has been established especially for motorists entering or leaving the province and is staffed by personnel competent to give the visitor information about roads, accommodation, current events of special interest and facts concerning other holiday activities.

Reservations at various points may be made by teletype or by long-distance telephone.

During the spring and winter months letters for reservations should be addressed to motels, auto courts or hotels. From about the middle of June it is advisable to write one of the accommodation offices listed below stating the size of the party, time and date of arrival, price range, etc., and enclosing the deposit to cover the first night's rental.

BANFF—The Canadian Rockies Tourist Association operates a public reservation service with teletype connections in Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Fort Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton. **The Alberta Motor Association** operates an accommodation bureau with teletype to its other branches during summer to serve A.M.A. and Canadian or American Automobile Association members. **The Travellers' Digest Bureau,** P.O. Box 535, Banff, open all year, is a private agency making reservations and obtaining reservations anywhere in the Mountain Parks. Please do not write to more than one of these agencies.

CALGARY—Canadian Rocky Tourists Association, 810 Centre Street, open all year. **Alberta Motor Association,** 7th Avenue at 8th Street W., to serve A.M.A. members and members of affiliated automobile associations in the United States.

EDMONTON—City Information and Accommodation Service in the Civic Block at 99th Street and 102nd Avenue open all year and operates Canadian Rockies Tourist Association teletype during the summer months. **Alberta Motor Association,** 109th Street at Kingsway, for A.M.A. members and members of affiliated associations operates teletype service.

JASPER—Jasper Park Information Bureau on Connaught Drive. **Canadian Rockies Tourist Association** operates public reservation service with teletype connections during the summer months. **A.M.A.** bureau with teletype service during summer.

LETHBRIDGE—Alberta Motor Association has teletype connections with other A.M.A. offices. **The Junior Chamber of Commerce** maintains an information bureau during the summer months and the **Chamber of Commerce** bureau in the Marquis Hotel is open all year.

MEDICINE HAT—Canadian Rockies Tourist Association maintains an information bureau during the summer. The **A.M.A.** operates teletype service all year.

RED DEER—Alberta Motor Association maintains teletype for members throughout the year. **The Junior Chamber of Commerce** maintains an information bureau during the summer months.

WATERTON LAKES—Alberta Motor Association operates teletype service during the summer. **Canadian Rockies Tourists Association** operates teletype service during the summer. **The Parks Information Bureau,** Administration Building, supplies information all year.

ST. MARY'S JUNCTION, Mont., U.S.A.—Canadian Rockies Tourist Association, in co-operation, with the Alberta Government, maintains an information and reservation office at St. Mary's Junction during the summer months.

TRANSPORTATION

RAILWAYS

Both Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railways serve Alberta with their network of lines. The Northern Alberta Railways operate out of Edmonton northeastward to McMurray and northwestward to Dawson Creek, B.C. The Great Northern connects with a Canadian Pacific spur line at Coutts.

Two main lines of the Canadian Pacific cross the southern part of the province, one from Medicine Hat through the Crowsnest Pass; the other from Medicine Hat to Calgary, to Banff, Lake Louise and the Kicking Horse Pass. The main line of the Canadian National extends from Wainwright on the east through Edmonton to Jasper and through the Yellowhead Pass. Both of these railways operate lines north and south throughout central Alberta.

Detailed information about timetables and fares should be obtained from your nearest railway office or travel agent.

AIR SERVICE

Airlines provide the only means of passenger transportation from Edmonton and other railhead points to the Mackenzie River Basin and the Canadian Arctic.

Major airlines serving Alberta include: Trans-Canada Airlines, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Western Airlines, and Northwest Airlines, which uses Edmonton as a stopping place for its Orient Express.

Customs airports are located at Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton. Medicine Hat has customs facilities for aircraft flying for health or pleasure, either privately owned or chartered and carrying only passengers and their baggage.

Please get detailed information about schedules and fares from your nearest airline office or travel agent. For detailed information about chartered flights write The Manager, Municipal Airport, Kingsway, Edmonton.

BUS ROUTES

Alberta points are well served by daily bus schedules throughout the province. Greyhound lines connect with centres beyond our borders.

Sunburst, Blue Goose, and Canadian Coachways lines operate from Edmonton to all northern points reached by highways including Lower Hay River on Great Slave Lake (Mackenzie Highway). Canadian Coachways connect at Dawson Creek, B.C., with lines serving the Yukon, Alaska. Most companies run special summer trips to vacation resorts Sundays and long vacation week-ends. Please consult your local bus depot for timetables and fares, or write to Union Bus Depot, Information Desk, 102nd Street and 102nd Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

CHARTERED BUSES

Chartered buses exceeding 35 feet in length and eight feet in width must have special permits to travel on the main highways of Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks. Applications should be made to the Park Superintendent, Banff National Park, Banff, Alberta, well in advance of travel. Dimensions of buses on other than trunk roads are limited to 30 feet in length, eight feet width.

DRIVE YOURSELF

Drive yourself cars are available in Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Peace River, Red Deer and Wetaskiwin all year and in Banff and Jasper during the summer.

TRAILERS

On Alberta roads outside the national parks, the maximum overall length of car and trailer is 60 feet, and the maximum for a single vehicle is 35 feet. The maximum width is 10 feet and the height is 12'6" high from the pavement.

In the national parks the maximum length of car and trailer is 50' and the width is 8' on No. 1 Highway through Banff and Yoho parks; on No. 16 Highway from the east gate at Jasper to Jasper town; and on the Banff Windermere Highway from Eisenhower Junction to Radium Hot Springs through Kootenay Park.

On the Banff - Jasper Highway between Lake Louise and Jasper the maximum length of car and trailer is 40'.

On all other highways in Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho national parks the maximum length is 35' for car and trailer.

CALGARY STAMPEDE

The Calgary Stampede opens with a street parade on the first Monday after July 4th and continues for a week. Reservations for tickets should be made well in advance by writing to: The Manager, The Stampede, Victoria Park, Calgary, who will also send detailed information about the program and events.

EDMONTON EXHIBITION

The Edmonton Exhibition and race meeting opens the second Monday after July 4th and continues for a week. Requests for reservations should be sent to The Secretary, Edmonton Exhibition, Exhibition Grounds, Edmonton.

BABY SITTERS

Visitors who need baby sitters are asked to enquire at the local information bureau or ask their motel operator for detailed information.

Guest Ranches

Several well equipped guest or "dude" ranches in Alberta are, for the most part, operating ranches which run cattle or horses as a business, but which extend a sincere western welcome to guests during the summer season. Thus, the atmosphere is REAL, the visitor gets the true contact with life in the open, stripped of ballyhoo and showmanship. The visitor can pound leather from dawn to dusk with the "hands" or take long or short easy rides through rolling foothills or rugged mountains. Many ranches serve as headquarters for camping and hunting trips by pack train or for fishing expeditions into the foothills. For details write for the accommodation booklet, Alberta Travel Bureau, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, or direct to Jack Browning, Big Horn Ranch, Ricinus, Alta.; Buckhorn Ranch, Pincher Creek, Alta.; Earl Bagley, Crowsnest Guest Ranch, Coleman, Alta.; "JO" Guest Ranch, Pincher Creek, Alta.; Kananaskis Dude Ranch, P.O. Box 99, Banff, Alta.; F. Creighton, PB Guest Ranch, Brule via Entrance, Alta.; R. Lee, Stampede Ranch, P.O. Box 33, Longview, Alberta.

POSTAL INFORMATION

Canadian postage stamps must be used on all articles posted in Canada.

Airmail—To U.S.A., Alaska, and Hawaii, seven cents for the first ounce and five cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Ordinary Letters—To U.S.A., Alaska, and Hawaii, five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Postcards—Canada and abroad four cents.

Parcels—Parcels, posted in Canada for delivery in another country must have affixed a customs declaration. For parcel-post rates apply at the nearest post office.

For Your Protection

Drivers involved in accidents where any person is killed or injured or where property damage exceeds $100.00 must produce a "Pink Card" to show financial responsibility or the vehicle will be impounded.

Pink cards are supplied to Insurance companies throughout the continent by the Government of Alberta.

Get your "Pink Card" from your insurance agent.

WARNING: For conviction on charge of driving while under the influence of alcohol, seven days in jail and driver's license suspended for one year without option of a fine. For driving while ability is impaired by alcohol, minimum $50 fine and driver's license suspended for six months **This applies to visiting motorists also.**

The pause that really refreshes.

INVESTIGATE . . .

Alberta's phenomenal industrial development provides surprises for visitors. The vast and fertile irrigated regions in southern Alberta are reached by good roads as are oil fields in the Turner Valley, Leduc, Redwater and other areas. Visits to industrial plants may be arranged through the public relations officers of their respective companies.

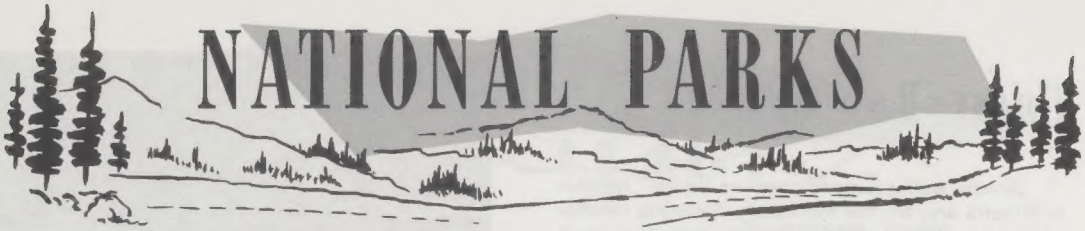
Schools of Agriculture are located at Beaverlodge, Vermilion and Olds and federal experimental farms are located at Lacombe and Lethbridge. Our splendid university at Edmonton as well as schools and libraries invite inspection and, on Sunday, you are invited to attend the worship of your choice.

PREVIEW YOUR VISIT

Motion pictures in 16 mm with color and sound depicting Alberta's vacation attractions are available in the United States and the United Kingdom as well as in Canada. Arrange to see them in your home. Write Alberta Travel Bureau for details.

There are no venomous snakes or poisonous insects in any of Alberta's resort or vacation areas.

Alberta's highways are modern. Junction of Highways 1 and 2 near Calgary.



BANFF NATIONAL PARK

Banff National Park lies wholly in Alberta and contains 2,560 square miles of mountainous well-timbered terrain. Established in 1885 it was the first of the Canadian system of national parks maintained and administered by the Canadian Government at Ottawa which builds and maintains roads, highways and bridges in all national park regions and maintains townsites in the Parks, and operates bathhouses where hot mineral springs occur in Banff, Jasper and Kootenay Parks.

Banff National Park is reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway from east and west and by paved roads from Kingsgate and Cranbrook in British Columbia, via Radium Hot Springs; by paved highways from Calgary, and by the Banff-Jasper highway from the north. Banff National Park is kept open all year. The main highways from Calgary and Radium are also kept open all year as far west as Golden, B.C. The Banff-Jasper highway is closed, usually about October 31st, and is opened as soon as the snows permit in the spring—usually about May 24th.

Recreation—Banff National Park provides some unique opportunities for outdoor recreation, quiet rest, and relaxation. Its brisk freshness contributes to the physical well-being of visitors, and its inspirational beauties stimulate aesthetic appreciation and artistic expression. Facilities include golfing, tennis, dancing, swimming, skiing, fishing, riding and exploring.

Chairlift on Mt. Norquay, said to be the world's steepest, is fully modern, electrically operated, and rises a vertical height of 1,300 feet through a distance of 3,240 feet to the top of Mt. Norquay ski run. It operates winter and summer.

Hot Mineral Springs are a major attraction for their recreational and therapeutic values. The Upper Hot Springs are equipped with steam rooms, plunges, showers, and rest rooms for men, women and children. The outdoor pool, which has a temperature of 100° F., is open summer and winter. At the Cave and Basin springs there are two fine swimming pools and a modern building equipped with showers and rest rooms. This bath house is open from May 15 to September 30. Temperatures of the pools are usually around 88° F., and both Upper Hot Springs and the Cave and Basin are reached by good motor roads.

Privately owned swimming pools for guests at the Banff Springs Hotel include a heated indoor and outdoor pool. and a heated outdoor pool is also provided at the Chateau Lake Louise.

Boating and canoeing—Boats and canoes may be rented at Banff, Lake Minnewanka, Lake Louise and at other lakes. At Banff the quiet reaches of the Bow River and Echo Creek particularly, offer delightful opportunities for viewing the peaks on both sides of the valley. Scheduled launch trips are made from the town to a site westward eight miles. Permission to operate motor-propelled boats on Lake Minniwanka and the Bow River at Banff may be obtained from the Park Superintendent. Scheduled launch trips operate also on Lake Minnewanka.

All other waters in the Park are closed to motor boats.

CLIMBING—National Parks regulations require that all persons, before climbing a mountain, must register with the nearest park warden and indicate their proposed route and the duration of the trip.

Inexperienced climbers should obtain the services of a guide and full information on the necessary equipment. Visitors unaccustomed to mountain terrain should exercise great caution when climbing and hiking in unfamiliar country.

Fishing—Lakes and rivers in all National Parks are stocked with trout. A copy of "Anglers' Guide to Canada's Mountain National Parks" is provided to all fishermen when they buy their fishing licence, together with current regulations. The licence $1 for one month, $2 for the season) is required for all National Parks and is good in any of them, but is not good outside of the National Parks.

Golf—The Banff Springs Hotel Golf Course is 4,500 feet above sea level, and extends through one of the most magnificent valleys in the Canadian Rockies. The green fee is $4.00 per day.

Hiking and Cycling—Those who like to hike or ride bicycles will find convenient and pleasant paths arranged to take them to the most advantageous scenic view points in the Banff region. Bicycles are available for rent.

The Skline Trail Hikers, and the Canadian Youth Hostelers conduct annual excursions into regions reached by trail from Banff. For information Youth Hostelers write Regional Secretary C.Y.H., c/o Y.M.C.A., Calgary, Alberta. Hikers write Public Relations Representative, Canadian Pacific Railway, room 294, Windsor Station, Montreal, P.Q., or, during summer Public Relations Officer, Canadian Pacific Railway, Banff Springs Hotel, Banff, Alberta.

Trail Riding—Saddle ponies may be rented by the day, or week, in Banff. Organized trail rides are conducted by the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, a Canadian organization with a cosmopolitan membership. It provides guides, packhorses, mountain ponies, camping equipment. For information write Public Relations Representative, Room 294, Windsor Station, Montreal, or, during summer, Public Relations Officer, Banff Springs Hotel, Banff, Alberta. (Continued on Page 10)

Top—Sure-footed mountain ponies are used to explore the high country.
Bottom—Banff and Bow River Valley from Sulphur Mountain summit.

NATIONAL PARKS — (Continued)

Winter Sports—Banff is rapidly becoming one of the most popular winter sports centre on the continent. Winter sports include curling, skating, skiing, sleighing, tobogganning, and outdoor swimming in hot sulphur springs. The winter carnival is held annually about mid-February. For details write Secretary, Banff Winter Carnival, Banff, Alberta.

Ptarmigan-Skoki region, north of Lake Louise is ideal for high country skiing. Accommodation is provided at Temple Chalet and at Skoki Lodge. Transportation is available as far as Temple Chalet, where there is a new ski lift. Lake Louise Lodge is also open in winter, operated in conjunction with these ski lodges.

Sunshine Valley, located 14 miles southwest of Banff, is also situated in a delightful skiing region near Simpson's Pass. Transportation is available to the door of this lodge, which is a modern building with accommodation for 80 persons. The ski lift serves the practice slopes and the snowmobile takes the skiers to the upper slopes. For special ski folder write Alberta Travel Bureau, Legislative Building, Edmonton.

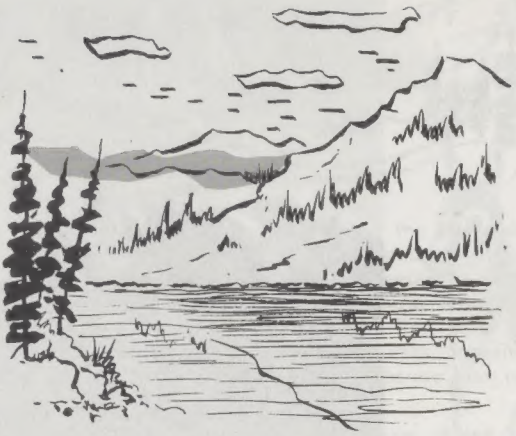
Camping—For those with their own camping equipment or travelling with cabin trailers, public camp grounds are laid out in delightful settings throughout the parks. The publication "Camp-Grounds and Trailer Parks in Canadian National Parks" contains details of the name, location and capacities of these camp grounds. Copies may be obtained from the park information bureaus, or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

Persons camping out over-night, but not in established camp-grounds, shall register with the nearest park warden or other park officer, and indicate their proposed route and the duration of their trip. Special permission is necessary for camping except within established camp sites. All such camp-sites in the national parks are equipped with kitchen shelters and firewood.

Be sure to obtain a copy of the "Banff and Jasper" folder from the Parks Administration Office or Information Bureau, and make a special point of visiting all the points of interest mentioned under the heading "Sight Seeing" in it. To enjoy your visit to Banff and Jasper thoroughly you are urged to read it carefully.

BANFF - JASPER HIGHWAY

The Banff - Jasper Highway extends through 185 miles of some of the most majestic mountain scenery accessible to motorists. From Banff to Lake Louise, 36.5 miles, the route is over the Trans-Canada Highway which is kept open all year. Jasper lies 149 miles north of Lake Louise over a road which is open only from about May 24th to October 31st. This highway is being surfaced. The unsurfaced portions are of crushed rock treated to minimize dust. On the northern section, surfacing extends to within a few miles of the Athabasca Glacier.



The highway is famous for its magnificent viewpoints, from which numerous vistas are obtained of lakes, glaciers and rivers and mountains. Many camping grounds are located along the route, and tourist accommodation is available also at several points.

Tourists should take plenty of time to make this trip, and should obtain a copy of the "Banff-Jasper and Columbia Icefield Highway" folder, which contains a strip map, together with all scenic viewpoints, camp grounds, telephones, etc., etc., designated by mileage. The automobile should be used only as transportation from one viewpoint to another. To enjoy the experience, motorists should leave their cars at designated places, and go on foot to the viewpoints which are, in the majority of cases, only a short distance from the highway. There is a nice chalet at the Athabasca Glacier, which is one of the glaciers extending from the Columbia Icefield which covers an area of about 100 square miles. The chalet has ultra modern facilities for guests, including a lunch room and dining room. Snowmobiles take visitors far up the Athabasca Glacier on scenic rides.

ELK ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Located about 30 miles east of Edmonton, Elk Island National Park has achieved outstanding popularity by virtue of its highly scenic setting, and its large herds of wild animals. There are more than 1,000 bison, or plains buffalo, in the park, and all are splendid examples of their species, remnants of the old west.

The park has an area of 75 square miles, for the most part dotted with enchanting lakes and hills. The largest of these lakes is Astotin, where the recreational park and park headquarters are located. Accommodation is provided and attractions include camping, boating, swimming, golf and nature study. There is a good restaurant and dining room and a large bath house, as well as a dance hall. A large platform, with a sound reflecting shell has been erected and is used during Sunday afternoons in the summer for presentation of musical concerts. (Continued on Page 14)

Pedestrians have the right of way on crosswalks in all cities, towns and villages. STOP when crossing is occupied.

Top—In the land of clear cool water and glistening peaks. Lake Minnewanka and Mt. Rundle near Banff.
Bottom—Chateau Lake Louise and swimming pool.

One of the many "million-dollar views" that has made Banff the beautiful world famous.

Top—Maligne Lake in Jasper National Park is famous for its primeval magnificence.
Trail Riders base camp at Pipestone and Molar Creek, near Lake Louise.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

Jasper National Park, established in 1907, is one of the largest national parks on the North American continent. It contains an area of 4,200 square miles extending along the eastern slopes of the Canadian Rockies in Alberta. In contrast with Banff, Jasper town which is the centre of administration, lies in a wide heavily-timbered valley which is remarkable for its numerous little lakes all of which are easily accessible by road or by foot-path. They afford excellent fishing, and are kept well stocked with trout. Jasper is reached by a paved highway from Edmonton on the east, and by the Banff - Jasper highway from the south. A construction road extends from Jasper through Yellowhead Pass to Robson and McBride, but motorists are warned not to use this road unless they have obtained immediate information about its condition from the administration office in Jasper.

Bathing and Swimming—Those who prefer cool water for summer swimming frequently use some of the lakes in the Jasper region but there is also a heated outdoor swimming pool operated by the parks administrative office. There is a heated pool at Jasper Park Lodge for the use of the guests, and bathing in the mineral waters of Miette Hot Springs, a modern establishment amid towering mountain peaks, 58 miles east of Jasper. The public heated outdoor pool at Jasper is Olympic size, with dressing rooms and wading pool. It is located at the recreation centre in the Jasper townsite.

Boating—The placid waters of the lakes in the Jasper region make for excellent boating. Boats are available for hire, but motor boats are not allowed on park waters without written permission from the superintendent.

Camping—Ample camping facilities are provided in Jasper Park for those who prefer to live in the open. Ask for the special camp-grounds folder.

Climbing—Regulations which pertain to Banff National Park apply in Jasper National Park.

Fishing—The Jasper fish hatchery located east of the townsite, is maintained by the Canadian Government and is one of the best in Canada. It supplies huge quantities of fry which are planted throughout the waters of all national parks. National park fishing licenses entitle the holders to fish in Jasper and all national parks. Information about open season, bag limits, and open waters should be obtained from the administration office or information bureau.

Golf—The 18-hole golf course operated in conjunction with Jasper Park Lodge is one of the most picturesque in the world. It is the locale of the Totem Pole Tournament conducted annually. The green fee is $4.00 per day.

Hiking—There are nearly 600 miles of trails at Jasper, as well as more than 50 miles of fire and secondary roads. Ask for a copy of "Trail Outings at Jasper" which may be obtained at the park information bureau.

Motoring—In addition to the main park highways there are several roads leading to such picturesque areas as Miette Hot Springs, Maligne Canyon, Pyramid Lake, Mount Edith Cavell, and Angel Glacier, and to Lac Beuvert. Visitors arriving by railway, or those otherwise dependent upon public service, may hire taxies or drive-yourself cars at Jasper, or enjoy some of the daily motor trips from Jasper or Jasper Park Lodge.

Trail Riding—Saddle ponies may be rented in Jasper by the day or week and experienced mountain guides may be engaged to take hunting parties into the undeveloped terrain north and east of Jasper National Park.

Maligne Lake, near the eastern boundary of Jasper National Park, is the largest fresh water lake in the Rocky Mountain region. It lies in a setting of unparalleled magnificence, surrounded by the Queen Elizabeth Ranges. It is reached by motor road to the foot of Medicine Lake, thence by boat across Medicine Lake, about five miles, to a portage by bus, about ten miles, to the lower end of Maligne Lake. Accommodation there consists of two lodges, a number of bungalows and cabins, and a number of tent cabins. There are camping facilities, and it is possible for those who wish to use their own camping equipment to make arrangements for transportation with either of the two companies—Maligne Tours Ltd., or F. Brewster's Rocky Mountain Camps—to gain access to the lake. At the lower end of the lake there are camping facilities for 25 tents. Two outdoor stoves are available, as well as outdoor type facilities. There are also camping sites at Mile No. 4, No. 7, and No. 14 toward the upper end of the lake. Camping permits must be taken out and can be obtained from the district warden. The trip to Maligne Lake can be made in one day—approximately 10 hours—and includes a scenic five-mile boat trip over Medicine Lake, and a 36-mile cruise on Maligne Lake, with time for a full-course lunch and tea. However, it is much more enjoyable to take at least two days for the trip, going into the lake one morning and returning the following afternoon if it is impossible to remain for a longer period. For accommodations, reservations, transportation rates, etc., write either of the above companies, address Jasper, Alberta, or call at their offices while in Jasper.

Constructed primarily for fire-fighting crews, the Conservation Road extends from Coleman in the Crowsnest Pass to Kananaskis and from Cochrane on Highway No. 1 to Nordegg west of Rocky Mountain House. There are connecting roads from Lundbreck, Nanton, High River, Turner Valley and Innisfail. The road is gravelled and campgrounds are located along it but there are no service stations, restaurants or tourist accommodations, except at Nordegg, Cochrane and Coleman. Travel permits are free and obtained when entering the forest reserve. The road may be closed during hot dry weather if the fire hazard warrants. Fishing good; scenery excellent.

Top—Mount Edith Cavell in Jasper National Park.

Bottom—Snowmobiles take visitors on trips over the Athabasca Glacier at the Columbia Icefields

At Cameron Lake, Mount Custer in background, Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta.

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

Waterton Lakes National Park is situated in the extreme southwest corner of Alberta and was set apart in 1895. It covers 204 square miles along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains immediately north of the International Boundary and is a part of the Waterton Lakes - Glacier International Peace Park. It is one of the most colorful and charming of Alberta's mountain playgrounds. The mountains rise almost abruptly from the plains; their remarkable coloring of purple green and gold give to the peaks a warm and brilliant tone.

Waterton Lakes National Park is reached only by highways connecting with the provincial highway system in Alberta and with those of Montana in the south. The nearest railway station is the Canadian Pacific Railway at Pincher or Cardston, from which point bus services serve the park. Buses also leave Lethbridge twice daily during the summer, by way of Cardston and Pincher Creek. This trip takes approximately three hours.

The most direct approach to Waterton Lakes National Park is over the International Highway from Glacier National Park, Montana. Bus services operate on this route.

Buffalo—An exhibition herd of plains buffalo occupies a fenced area on the northern boundary of the park just west of the highway to Pincher Creek.

Accommodation in the park is provided by hotels, motels, chalets and lodges, most of which are located in the townsite. There are also bungalows at Cameron Lake and Waterton River Bridge. See accommodation booklet for details.

Camping has always been popular in Waterton Lakes area, and many of the most suitable camp sites have been improved. Some have been equipped with electric light, running water, kitchen and community shelters, tables, stoves, fuel and sanitary facilities. The main camp ground, located in the southern part of Waterton Lakes townsite, covers an area of about 35 acres.

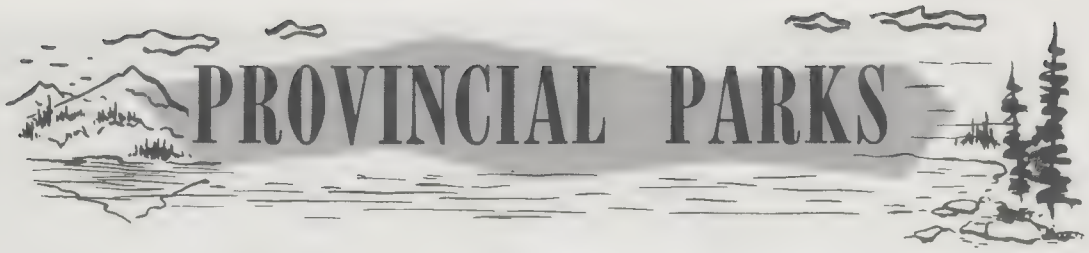
Recreation includes bathing in Lake Linnet, boating on upper Waterton Lake, and power and rowboats may be hired. Fishing, golf, hiking and climbing. (See Banff National Park for climbing regulations.) Trail riding is popular throughout Waterton Lakes National Park, and saddle ponies are available by day or week.

WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK

Wood Buffalo National Park is not easily accessible to the general public. It is not reached by automobile or rail. It is located in the northeast section of the province and was set aside as a game reserve when the Wainwright Buffalo Reserve was closed in 1940.

There are no toll roads, toll bridges or toll ferries in Alberta.

Top—Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police supply information about roads, local attractions and special events. Bottom—Camping is becoming increasingly popular and many up-to-date campsites are located in Alberta's national parks.



INFORMATION ON ALBERTA PROVINCIAL PARKS

FOR YOUR ENJOYMENT →
PRIMARY VALUES →

LEGEND
X - FACILITIES PROVIDED
P - PERMITTED BUT NOT PROVIDED FOR
C - CARETAKER OR WARDEN
E - ELECTRICITY

NAME	SCENIC	HISTORICAL	RECREATION	PICNICKING	BOATING	SWIMMING	FISHING	PLAYGROUNDS	REFRESHMENTS	RESTAURANT	TENTING	TRAILER CAMP	CABINS FOR RENT	SEASONAL	YEAR ROUND	CARETAKER	TOWNSITE	NEAREST TOWNS OR CITIES		
ASPEN BEACH			•		X	X	X	X	X			P	P		X		C		BENTLEY	LACOMBE	ASPEN BEACH
BEAUVAIS LAKE			•		X	X	X	X	X			X	P		X		C	X	PINCHER CREEK		
CRIMSON LAKE	•		•		X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		C	X	ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE		
CROSS LAKE			•	UNDER DEVELOPMENT															FAWCETT	JARVIE	FLATBUSH
CYPRESS HILLS	•	•	•	E	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	C	X	MEDICINE HAT	IRVINE	ELKWATER
DILBERRY LAKE			•		X	X	X	X	X	X		P	P		X		C	X	CHAUVIN	PROVOST	
GARNER LAKE			•		X	X	X	X	X	X	·	P	P		X		C		SPEDDEN	VILNA	
GOOSEBERRY LAKE			•		X	X	X		X			P	P		X		C	X	CONSORT		
KINBROOK ISLAND			•		X	X	X	X	X			P	P		X		C	X	BROOKS		
LAC CARDINAL			•	UNDER DEVELOPMENT															GRIMSHAW	BERWYN	
LITTLE BOW			•		X	X	X	X	X			P	P		X		C		CHAMPION		
MA-ME-O BEACH			•		X	X	X	X	X	X					X		C		WETASKIWIN	MA-ME-O BEACH	
PARK LAKE			•		X	X	X	X	X						X		C		LETHBRIDGE	COALHURST	
PEMBINA RIVER			•		X	X			X			P	P		X		C		ENTWISTLE	EVANSBURG	
RED LODGE			•	E	X	X			X	X		P	P		X		C		BOWDEN		
ROCHON SANDS			•		X	X	X	X	X	X		P	P		X		C		ERSKINE	STETTLER	
SASKATOON ISLAND			•		X	X	X		X	X		P	P	X	X		C		WEMBLEY	GRANDE PRAIRIE	
STEVEVILLE DINOSAUR	•	•	•	UNDER DEVELOPMENT															BROOKS	PATRICIA	
SYLVAN LAKE			•		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		C		SYLVAN LAKE	RED DEER	
TABER			•		X				X			P	P		X		C		TABER		
TWELVE FOOT DAVIS	•	•																	PEACE RIVER		
VERMILION			•	E	X	X	X	X	X			P	P		X		C	X	VERMILION		
WABAMUN			•	UNDER DEVELOPMENT															WABAMUN	STONY PLAIN	EDMONTON
WINAGAMI			•	UNDER DEVELOPMENT															McLENNAN	HIGH PRAIRIE	
WOOLFORD			•		X				X						X		C		CARDSTON	WOOLFORD	
WRITING-ON-STONE	•	•	•		X				X			P	P		X		C		MILK RIVER		
				·																	

DOGS AND OTHER PETS

Dogs from the United States must have a certificate from a licensed veterinarian stating that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies during the previous six months, or a good health certificate signed or endorsed by an Inspector of the United States Research Service.

Dogs directly from the United Kingdom and Ireland must have a certificate of the importer that the dog originated in one of these countries. Dogs from other countries are subject to three months quarantine. For detailed information write to: The Canadian Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

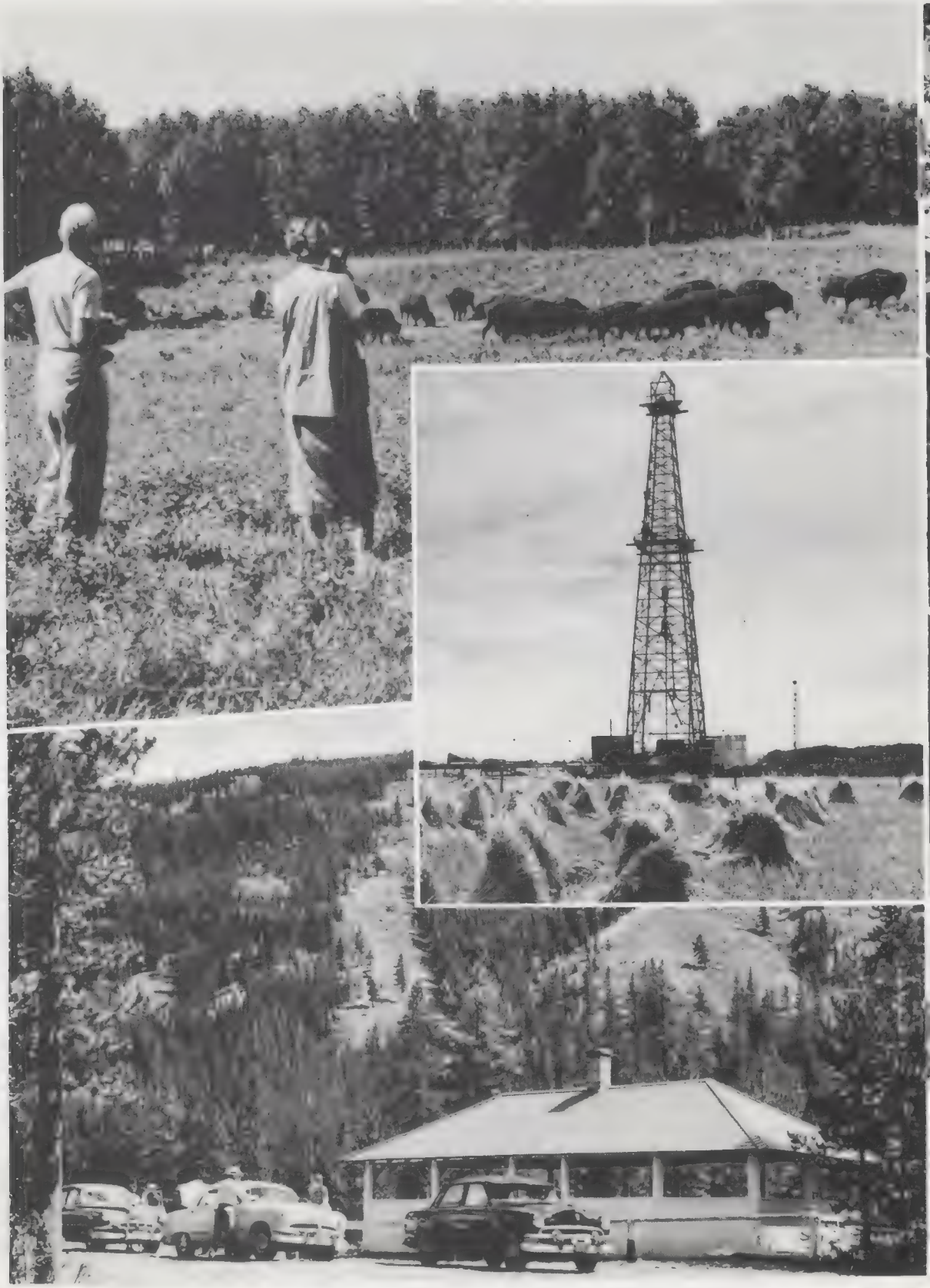
There are no restrictions governing the temporary admission to Canada of **pet cats** when accompanied by visitors.

Note

Dogs and cats entering the national parks require individual licenses issued at the park gate. These pets must also be accompanied by a certificate showing that they have been vaccinated against rabies during the past six months. Dogs must be kept on leash, and a fee of $1.00 for each pet is charged at the park gate

Hay Fever Rating: Any community having an index above 10 is not recommended for hay fever victims; below 5 is good and below 1 is excellent. The entire eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies including Banff, Lake Louise, Jasper and Coleman together with Calgary, Edmonton and the north to Beaver Lodge have a zero rating. Lethbridge and Drumheller rate 1, and Medicine Hat 7.

Mount Temple and Paradise Creek, Alberta—a nice stroll from Moraine Lake Drive near Lake Louise.
Bottom—Cattle crossing river on a southern Alberta Ranch



Top—Buffalo roaming in Elk Island National Park, Alberta; Centre—Double harvest;
Bottom—Picnic shelter on Coleman Kananaskis road.

Top—Pyramid Mountain, Jasper National Park; Bottom—Interior of picnic shelter shown opposite.

FISHING

Many of Alberta's prairie and foothills lakes afford excellent fishing. Many are stocked with trout.

NO CLOSED SEASON
(Open Entire Year)

Trout, Grayling and **Rocky Mountain Whitefish:** includes cutthroat, rainbow, Kamloops, Lock Leven, brown, Dolly Varden, speckled or any hybrid trout, Arctic or Montana grayling and Rocky Mountain whitefish.

Lake Trout, means salmon trout or Great Lake trout.

Pike, Pickerel, Perch and Goldeye—(Note; For waters closed to angling refer to listing under "Fish Sanctuaries" in official regulations.)

PER DAY CATCH LIMITS

Trout, Grayling and **Rocky Mountain Whitefish**—15 fish of one species only or 15 fish in the aggregate; subject to a catch limit of 20 pounds of trout.

Lake Trout—10 fish only.

Pike and Pickerel—15 fish of one species only or 25 fish in the aggregate.

Pike, Pickerel, Perch and Goldeye—25 fish in the aggregate. Exception—5 Pike and 10 Perch only in the following waters: Barnes (Clear) Lake, Tp. 44, Rge. 5 W. 4th Mer.; Arm Lake, Tp. 43, Rge. 5 W. 5th Mer.; Jackfish Lake, Tp. 52, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer.

Possession Limit: Two days' catch where precaution taken to prevent wastage.

MINIMUM SIZE LIMIT

Pickerel, 12 inches; Lake Trout, 15 inches, (measurement from point of nose to the centre of the tail).

ANGLING PERMIT FEES

Residents and Non-Residents, $1.00. Angling Permits valid April 1st to March 31st following.

Angling Permit required by all fishermen excepting children under 16 years of age.

Ask for official Regulations with Maps when purchasing License.

NATIONAL PARKS REGULATIONS

A fishing license is required for all parks in the Canadian Rockies, and is good for any of these parks for the season. Information about open waters seasons, creel limits is provided when the park fishing license is purchased.

Top—District stampedes continue from spring until mid August in Alberta. Ask at Information Bureau for date and details.

Bottom—Edmonton's annual exhibition and race meet starts the second Monday after July 4th—following the Calgary Stampede. Top ranking livestock and agricultural exhibits attract buyers and visitors from all parts of the continent.

HUNTING

At time of publication, information concerning licenses and open seasons was not available. Those interested are requested to write the Alberta Travel Bureau, Legislative Building, Edmonton.

There are no hunting lodges in Alberta as they are understood in the United States. Visiting hunters should contact licensed outfitters for details about pack trains and hunting in their respective regions.

The national parks in Alberta are vast game preserves, and provide ample breeding grounds. The overflow from these inviolate sanctuaries assures a continuous supply in the open territory. Big game animals include the following:

Big Horn Sheep—The most sought after trophy of all, found in various localities from Waterton Lakes Park to Peace River in the north.

Mountain Goat—Has a wider range and though the old billies choose their homes in the most rugged peaks, they are to be found in most mountain sections of the province.

Woodland Caribou—with their sub-species, Osborne Caribou, range from the Athabasca River north through the foothills and mountains to the British Columbia border.

Elk—Found mostly in the Pembina - Brazeau Reserve and in south-west corner of Alberta. As their numbers increased they spread to other areas.

Mule Deer—These larger-eared species are found in the foothills and mountains from Waterton Lakes Park to the northern boundary. Attractive hunting for sportsmen who can afford time and money for short trips only.

Moose—Roam the foothill and mountain regions but open seasons and areas are set or closed from year to year as conservation requirements demand.

Grizzly and **Black Bear**—Thrills for the hunter with a steady hand and a keen eye. In the fall they are found in the most unexpected places. They cover a wide range of territory and are very difficult to hunt in the fall when they feed on roots and berries in the timber and park areas. To ensure reasonable success, sportsmen should plan their hunts in the spring when the bears come out on the green slides for their earliest food supplies.

Antelope—Abundant in the south-east of the province, there is often a special short fall season under special license.

WATERFOWL AND UPLAND BIRDS

Millions of migratory waterfowl breed in the numerous lakes of Alberta's remote northern regions and from there start their southern flights each fall.

Prairie chicken, subject to their typical cycles of plenty and scarcity, abound in northern Alberta along with other types of native game birds. A provincial hatchery at Brooks keeps the central and southern plains of Alberta well stocked with pheasants. Hungarian partridge are also found in considerable numbers in the central and southern regions.

Guides are not required for bird hunting in Alberta. The hotel manager in the place selected for the shoot is usually most eager to co-operate with visiting hunters, and can supply the names of persons who might be willing to accompany the visitor to prepare pits, etc. Local members of the Alberta Fish and Game Association are, likewise, eager to ensure that the visiting hunters get their bag limits. Visiting hunters are urged to call at the information bureau at Fort Macleod, for specific information about where to go, or they may write the Alberta Travel Bureau, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, for the accommodation booklet which lists hotels and for other information.

There are no private hunting preserves and no bird-hunting lodges in Alberta.

ALBERTA LICENSED OUTFITTERS

Name	Address
Norman Abraham	Nordegg
Edwin Alscott & Mervin Cooper	Caroline
Babala Bros.	Cadomin
A. E. Bagley	Coleman
Andrew Bello and John Kostynuk	Rocky Mountain House
C. B. Brewster	Banff
Jack Browning	Ricinus
Stan Burrell	Sundre
Leo Campbell	Grovedale
J. J. Colosimo	Nordegg
Isaiah Crawler	Nordegg
R. Eben	Slave Lake
Alvin Guinn	Seebe
Jack Hargraves	Jasper
W. J. Helmer	Sundre
Earl Jameson	Caroline
Tan Jameson	Ricinus
Leonard C. Jeck	Jasper
Wayne Jensen	704 - 7th St. W., Calgary
David Joachim	Wembley
Bob and Eric Kjos	Sundre
Ray Legace	Lake Louise
Rex Logan	Sundre
Carl Luger	Entrance
Makenny & Unland	Jasper
J. F. Marr	Twin Butte
William Michalsky	Lundbreck
R. M. McBride	Canmore
Henry McCullough	Wembley
Sam Nelson	Caroline
Myrtle Raivio	Rocky Mountain House
Jack Ray	Hinton
James A. Riviere	Pincher Creek
Ray W. Rowley	Twin Butte
Sands Bros.	Rocky Mountain House
Fred Seibel	Pincher Creek
James Simpson	Bow Lake via Lake Louise
David D. Simpson and Ed. D. Burton	Waterton Lakes Park
Phil Temple	Bearberry
J. Verhaeghe and A. L. McLeod	Rocky Mountain House
Tom Vinson	Jasper
Judd Groat	Entrance
Glen Kilgour	Bearberry

Alberta is on the Main Flyway for Northern Waterfowl.

Mounties and Indians in person greet Alberta's visitors.

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

The Banff School of Fine Arts was originally conceived in 1933 as a school in the arts related to the theatre, but today a wide selection of courses is offered. The school is becoming a major adult education and convention centre. The auditorium seats 700 and there is sleeping accommodation for 250 and catering for 400. Convention rates including room and meals are available on request.

Two kinds of courses are offered in the fine arts program: a general course for personal recreation and enjoyment, and a professional university credit course for college students and teachers who wish academic credits or a Banff School of Fine Arts certificate. Both groups study under a faculty of distinction, each member a recognized leader in his field. Banff's natural setting and the quality of instruction provide an inspiring combination.

The school usually opens for the summer term on the third Monday in June and closes on the Saturday after Labour Day. For details about courses, fees and accommodation write School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alberta.

PAINTING and PHOTOGRAPHY

Mother Nature has used this province for a show-window. In all seasons, and in all parts of Alberta, tempting vistas and scenes are on display to awaken the creative urge in painters and photographers.

Whether you're a top-flight professional or an eager amateur you'll discover scenes on every hand that line themselves up almost automatically for your canvas or viewfinder.

Both the cities and the National Park areas are excellent sources of supplies and choice of equipment is complete.

the MOUNTIES

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintain law and order throughout rural Alberta and detachments are located at all key points. Although the spirited steed has been replaced by a speedy automobile, the well-trained riders of the plains prance forth on horseback and full-dress regalia during the Calgary Stampede, the Banff Indian Days and on other special occasions.

The Mounties perform many duties for visitors including investigating automobile accidents, issuing weapon permits, reporting the condition of all roads and highways in detachment areas, providing information on and issuing permits for angling and hunting, safeguarding birds and animals which may not be hunted, providing the names of all licenced guides who have pack-horses and hunting equipment for hire.

Above all, be assured that the Mountie is eager to do his share in making your visit enjoyable. Invite his assistance whenever he can be of service. You will find him a trustworthy and valuable friend.

SPEED LIMIT ENFORCED

Alberta's speed limit of 60 m.p.h. by day and 50 m.p.h. by night is rigidly enforced. Police officers, in unmarked cars equipped with radio, patrol the highways to safeguard careful drivers from the hazards of those who are reckless and careless. Please co-operate by observing rules of the road and the speed limits.

Pedestrians have the right-of-way at cross-walks in Alberta cities, towns and villages. STOP when the crossing is occupied. This is rigidly enforced.

ICE — BUTANE

Supplies of ice and butane are available in all Alberta cities and most towns. Ask your service station attendant for directions.

Alberta offers a challenge to artists seeking magnificent Alpine tranquility.

ALASKA Highway

No special permit is needed for travel over the Alaska Highway. Detailed information about the highway, accommodation, roadside service, etc., is published in a special booklet which may be obtained from the Canadian Travel Bureau, Ottawa, or from the Alberta Travel Bureau, Legislative Building, Edmonton.

Commenced in March, 1942, and completed the following year as a United States military project, the Alaska Highway extends from Dawson Creek, B.C., 1,527 miles to Fairbanks, Alaska. It has a gravelled all-weather surface from Dawson Creek to the Alaska-Yukon border and is open all year.

The approach for traffic from east of the Rockies is over paved highways through Alberta to Edmonton and thence on paved Highway No. 16 west to the junction of Highway No. 43 which is being surfaced and thence to Valleyview and Grande Prairie. From Coutts on the Montana border to Dawson Creek via No. 43 the distance is 762 miles. The distance through British Columbia from Vancouver via Prince George and the John Hart Highway is 773 miles.

Motorists are required to satisfy immigration authorities that they have sufficient money for the trip and the amount will depend upon whether they plan to camp or rent accommodation. The trip requires at least a week each way. Speed limit is 50 m.p.h. for cars, 40 m.p.h. for trucks and 30 m.p.h. in camp zones. Gasoline ranges from about 47 cents per gallon to 68 cents at Coal River and Koidern Camp and 51 cents at Whitehorse. Smaller lodges have rooms from $2.00 per night but better places range up to $8 double. Meals range from 75 cents for breakfast to $3.00 for dinner. Food supplies, equipment, etc., may be purchased in Edmonton at prices which compare favorably with U.S. standards and some foods are cheaper. Edmonton gasoline prices are 39c and 41c per Imperial gallon—one-fifth larger than the U.S. gallon.

Tubeless tire repairs are scarce so tubes or spare tubes for use in emergency are recommended.

Maximum limits for house trailers are 60 feet for overall length of car and trailer; 10 feet wide and 12½ feet high from pavement. Single vehicle must not exceed 35 feet. House trailers 30 feet or less in length may be drawn by any car not lighter than the Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet class but longer trailers must be powered by a three-quarter-ton truck or more powerful vehicle.

A cash deposit or guarantee bond for export will be required for cars in poor condition or models more than 10 years old. Approved bonding agents are located at principal border entry points.

Road conditions are best during June through September. Thawing conditions make roads soft during March through May. Rain and snow make them slippery in October and November and snow conditions prevail through December, January and February.

Topographical maps should be ordered from the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, Ont.

Alexandra Falls, chief scenic attraction on the Mackenzie Highway, No. 35.

MACKENZIE Highway

The Mackenzie Highway extends from Grimshaw, a few miles west of Peace River, 385 miles to Lower Hay River on the southwest shore on Great Salve Lake in Mackenzie Territory. The highway is gravelled throughout and is kept open all year. A gravelled district road from High Level extends to Fort Vermilion on the Peace River. The highway penetrates some of the most wild and unsettled areas in Canada. It traverses muskegs, jackpine ridges, sluggish creeks and rapid rivers, all of which are bridged. One of the most beautiful sights on the highway is Alexander Falls, about 350 miles north of Grimshaw. At this point the Hay River plunges 109 feet from a wide ledge or bench into a gorge. Louise Falls, 46 feet high, not visible from the highway, are reached by a walk of about a mile.

No Passenger Boats

No passenger boats operate from Hay River or from any other railhead or terminal in the Mackenzie River Basin. Freight, tugs, and barges only operate on these waters. They do not have space or facilities for other than their own crew members.

Golfing . . .

Bring your golf clubs to Alberta. Some of the sportiest layouts are within Alberta borders. The courses at Banff and Jasper are world famous, and each city provides complete facilities also. Even the smallest centres have good courses. Long summer days and pleasant cool evenings fit right into the golfer's almanac.

In the National Parks

Banff—the famous Banff Springs Hotel course.

Elk Island—a fine government course.

Jasper—Jasper Park Lodge course. Locale of the famous Totem Pole Tournament annually during the week of Labor Day.

Waterton—Waterton golf club.

In the Cities

Calgary—Bowness Golf Course, Bowness; Calgary Golf and Country Club; City of Calgary Golf Club, West Calgary; Inglewood Golf and Country Club, East Calgary; Regal Golf Club.

Edmonton—City Municipal Golf Links, Victoria Park; City Riverside Golf Course, Rowland Road; Edmonton Country Club; Highland Golf Club; Mayfair Golf and Country Club, South Side.

Lethbridge—Lethbridge Country Club; Lethbridge Golf Club.

Medicine Hat—Connaught Golf Club; Medicine Hat Golf Club.

Red Deer—Red Deer Golf Course.

Single courses in the following centres: Bashaw, Bassano, Bentley, Blackie, Blairmore, Brooks, Crowsnest Pass, Camrose, Carmangay, Castor, Cereal, Champion, Coronation, Claresholm, Craigmyle, Drumheller, Grande Prairie, Gadsby, Hanna, Hardisty, High River, Hughenden, Innisfail, Lougheed, Lundbreck, Fort Macleod, Lacombe, Mulhurst at Pigeon Lake, Nanton, Oyen, Peace River, Pincher Creek, Provost, Stavely, Stettler, Strathmore, Sylvan Lake, Taber, Trochu, Vegreville, Veteran, Vulcan, Wainwright, Wetaskiwin.

Canoeing . . .

Only experienced canoeists should undertake canoe trips on Alberta's rivers especially in the northern regions. No camping facilities are provided on any of the suggested routes and canoeists must provide all of their own equipment including canoes and outboard motors. The detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the proposed point of embarkation must be consulted for regulations pertaining to canoeing in that region. For route details write for "Canoe Trips in Canada" to Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Ontario. For detailed maps write Topographical Division, Department of Resources and Northern Development, Ottawa, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol Alberta's highways.

Skiing . . .

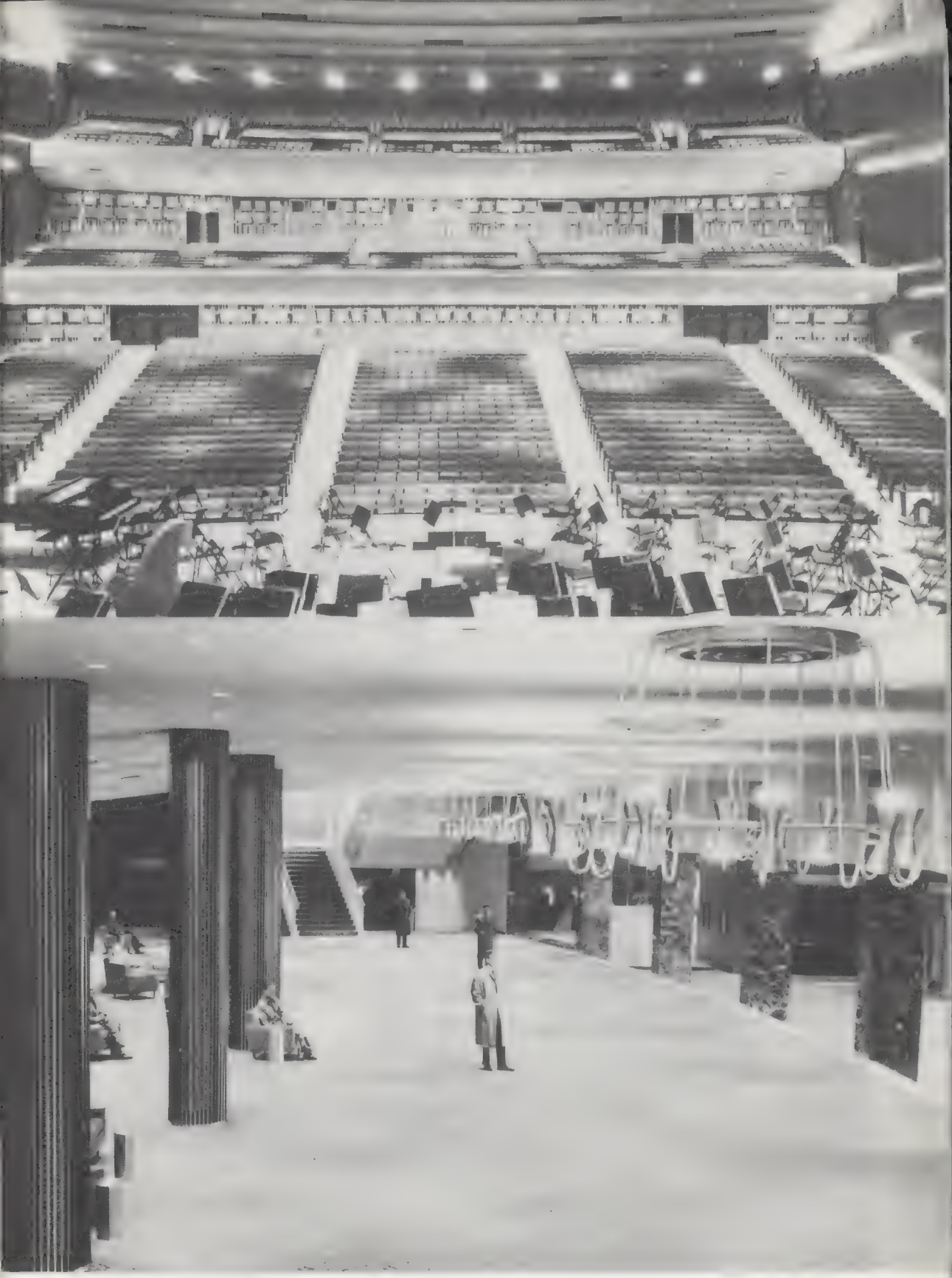
The best of Canadian skiing is found in the Canadian Rockies where powdered snow lies 20 feet deep and three-mile down-hill slopes a mile wide are commonplace. The famous Alberta sunshine, and the comfort of the lodges combine, in the Rockies, for an incomparable skiing holiday. Whether it be high or low country, alpine or cleared trails, down-hill or cross-country courses, there is space and plenty of it. Canadian Rockies skiing equals the finest in the world, from mid-December through March, and in some areas until the end of April. For a special folder on skiing, including details of slopes and facilities, together with accommodation, transportation, and other information write Alberta Travel Bureau, Legislative Building, Edmonton.

Climate . . .

Alberta is protected from the heavy rain and snow of the Pacific Coast by the Canadian Rockies. Forced upward by the mountain ranges, moist air from the Pacific Ocean is chilled and loses its precipitation on the western slopes of the mountains. Descending over the eastern slopes these chinook winds, under increasing compression, become warm and serve to make Alberta's winters comparatively mild. Edmonton's average January temperature is 17° above but it may drop to 30° or more below zero. Alberta's summer temperatures average between 50° and 70° but frequently reach the high 80's.

CLOTHING

During December, January and February bring heavy winter apparel. During March and October bring heavy apparel with some medium weight wear. During April, May and October bring medium weight wear including a top coat. During June and September bring summer clothing with some medium weight wear as a precaution against possible cool evenings. During July and August bring summer clothing, but sweaters may be useful especially in the Canadian Rockies, where the summer evenings may become chilly.



Ultra modern in design, appointments and facilities, Alberta's Jubilee auditoriums in Calgary and Edmonton are temples of culture and accommodation for conventions. Top: Main floor and balconies from stage, capacity 2,695. Bottom: Main foyer.

BADLANDS

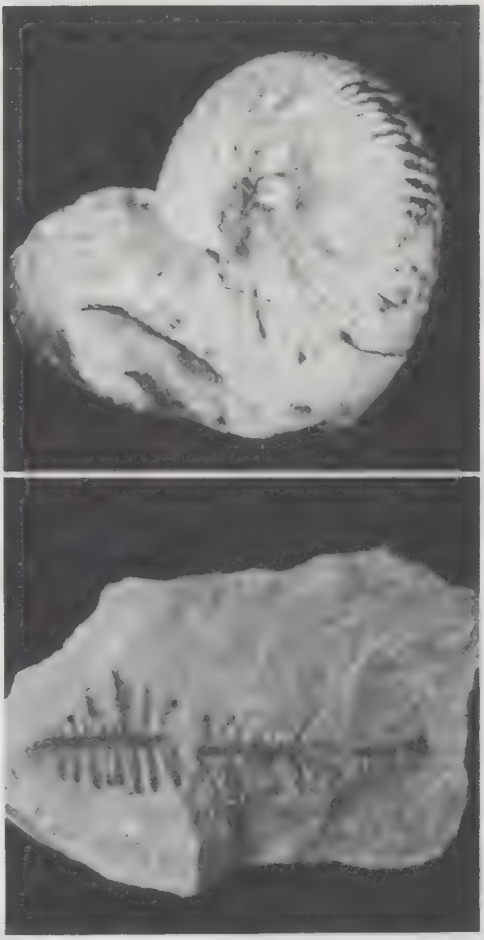
Alberta's bad lands consist of a vast area of the Red Deer River Valley from a point near Three Hills almost to the Saskatchewan boundary. They present a fantastic conglomeration of hoodoos, coulees, red shale hills, ravines and flats. Remains of petrified forests, prehistoric oyster beds, strange formations known as dolomites and mile after mile of thrilling vistas in grand canyon-like splendor are most colorful in the rays of the rising or setting sun.

The entire area is a preserve from which fossilized remains must not be removed without special permission from the Department of Lands and Forests. A provincial park area, not yet developed, is being established in the Duchess region north of Brooks, but no camping or other accommodation facilities are available.

Visitors who plan to visit the bad lands are urged to see the life sized models of prehistoric reptiles which have been built in the park on Calgary's St. Georges Island. They should then proceed to Drumheller by way of Highway No. 9, and report to the museum for detailed information about "The Dinosaur Trail". This trail is not recommended when wet. No water is available on it, so it should be carried if picnics are planned.

Motel, hotel and auto court accommodation, trailer courts, restaurants, etc., are available in Drumheller.

Although scores of skeletons and other remains of prehistoric life have been taken from these bad lands to museums in London, New York, Ottawa and elsewhere, none is visible in the valley. The curator at the museum will supply information as to where and when scientific operations are removing remains if any such expeditions are operating in the valley.



Top—Fossilized specimens of prehistoric marine life and plants found in the bad lands.
Bottom—Strange weathered formations in the bad lands near Drumheller.

Alberta's tourist accommodation provides all the modern conveniences. Top pictures show interiors of kitchen, living-room and bed-room in a typical **** rental unit. Left centre shows bungalows in a national park. Bottom—several units with garages in a city motel.

Top—The Columbia Ice Field provides unusual and unrivalled beauty.
Bottom—Moraines on right and left show how the Athabasca Glacier has receded.

Top—Alberta's modern airports serve trans-oceanic and continental air liners.
Centre—Ultra modern train equipment rolls over Canadian Pacific and Canadian National lines in Alberta.
Bottom—Transparent tops add interest to bus travel in the Canadian Rockies.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Alberta has never had to suffer the terrors of an invasion. The white man came to the prairies of this province as the friend of the unsuspecting Indian and betrayed him; traded rum for furs and, encouraging the wholesale slaughter of the buffalo, deprived the Indian of his source of food, clothing and shelter, leaving him in a state of penury and degradation. The North West Mounted Police, now named Royal Canadian Mounted Police, organized in 1873, and sent to Alberta, where under Colonel J. Farquharson Macleod they established Fort Macleod in 1874, were dispatched to stamp out the whiskey trader and so save the Indian rather than conquer him. "The Red Coats of the Great White Mother" (Queen Victoria), and the pioneer missionaries, won the friendship of the Indians of the western plains so solidly and so surely that when the half-breed Louis Riel fomented rebellion in protest against the sale of the domain by the Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion Government, the Indians remained loyal to the Queen, with the result that, while bloodshed occurred in Saskatchewan and a few settler's homes were raided by Indians, no open hostilities occurred on Alberta soil. There have been, however, inter-tribal Indian battles and moments of tense anxiety, many of which brought forth deeds of heroism and adventure which have since become legendary.

Alberta's history falls naturally into five periods, namely, the days of the fur-traders from 1754 to about the turn of the Century, the days of the whiskey trader for a few exciting years until the coming of the Northwest Mounted Police in 1874, the golden age of the cattle baron, the era of farm development and the era of industrial development, which is the present.

The National Park areas of Alberta were discovered first by early fur-traders (David Thompson 1800 - 11) who developed the Athabasca Trail. This was part of the first highway across the Continent and was in continuous use from Thompson's time until the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885. This highway across the Continent came up the North Saskatchewan River from Lake Winnipeg to Fort Edmonton. At this point traders and travellers were conveyed across the 70 mile portage to Fort Assiniboine on the Athabasca River by pack horses. From that point they ascended the Athabasca River to Jasper and then portaged up the Whirlpool River to "The Committee's Punch Bowl" and down the Wood River to Boat Encampment on the northern bend of the Columbia River, where canoe flotillas completed the trip to the present site of Astoria, Oregon. Jasper House, named after Jasper Howse, a trader, was founded in 1813.

One of the first, if not the first, white men to reach the Banff district was Rev. Robert T. Rundle (1840), after whom the famous mountain was named. The hot springs at the Cave and Basin were staked as a homestead by a member of the Canadian Pacific Railway survey party in 1882. An area of 10 square miles around this spring was set aside as Canada's first national park in 1885.

Some of the historical spots in Alberta are marked by cairns erected by the Dominion Government upon the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. They include the following:

Calgary—Central Park—Cairn to commemorate the arrival of the North West Mounted Police, August, 1875, and the establishment of their post on the west bank of the Elbow River. Another bronze tablet fixed to a large stone marks the site of the first Mounted Police barracks.

Cluny—Blackfeet Indian Reserve—Cairn to commemorate the signing of Indian Treaty No. 7, September 22, 1877, whereby 50,000 square miles of territory in the southwest corner of Alberta was surrendered.

Coutts—A cairn to commemorate the "Fort Benton Trail" which was the main transportation route for ox trains to Fort Macleod before the Canadian Pacific Railway was built.

Edmonton—The Field Force Cairn—Near the Administration Building, Edmonton, is a monument with tablets commemorating the services of the Alberta Field Force under Major General T. B. Strange. The Force advanced from Calgary, via Edmonton, using wagon and boat transportation and engaged the Indians under Big Bear near Frenchman's Butte and at Loon Lake. The operations of this force averted the danger of an Indian uprising in Alberta.

Elk Island Park—A cairn commemorates the preservation of the plains buffalo.

Fort Assiniboine—Near Barrhead in northern Alberta. All that remains now is the cellar of the fort lying in a gravelly bench about 30 feet above the river level. This was not only an important depot on the highway across the Continent but the Old Klondyke Trail passed through it too.

Fort Chipewyan—Near Dominion Observatory Station—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Chipewyan built in 1788 on Old Fort Point and removed to its present location about 1804.

Fort Dunvegan—Site of fort built in 1805 by the Northwest Company to promote fur trade.

Fort Macleod—Fort Macleod commemorates the arrival in October, 1874, after an arduous march of 1,000 miles of the North West Mounted Police, and the building on the island immediately to the north-east of the town of the first fort. A cairn with tablet has been erected at the intersection of Second Avenue and 23rd Street at Fort Macleod. The fort was named after the commanding officer, Colonel J. F. Macleod, C.M.G. Their coming brought law and order into a wild and lawless country, and made possible later the settlement of the country and the birth of its cities, towns, villages and peaceful farms.

(Continued on Page 37)

Top—A portion of North Edmonton's business section as seen from the air with the Macdonald Hotel in the extreme right foreground.

Inset—The Legislative Building with the Administration Building in the left background and the new Federal Building on the right.

Bottom—A secluded beauty spot at Punchbowl Falls near Pocohontas on the road to Miette Hot Springs near the eastern boundary of Jasper National Park.

Top—Wide pavement adds safety to the pleasure of driving in Alberta.
Bottom—Radium Hot Springs, B.C., western entrance to Banff National Park.

Frank Slide—Disaster struck the town of Frank in the Crowsnest Pass at 4:10 a.m., April 29th, 1903. A gigantic wedge of limestone 1,300 feet high, 4,000 feet wide and 500 feet thick crashed down from Turtle Mountain and destroyed the town. Seventy million tons of rock covered two miles of valley, taking 66 lives and burying numerous homes, the mine and railway along with 3,200 acres of fertile land to a depth of 100 feet in 100 seconds.

Frog Lake—Cemetery—Cairn to the memory of those massacred here April 2, 1885, by rebel Indians under Big Bear during the North West Rebellion.

Gleichen—A cairn honors Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet Confederacy, born 1830, died 1890. He maintained peace between his tribes and the whites during the Riel Rebellion.

Jasper—David Thompson Cairn was erected on Old Fort Point, near Jasper Park Lodge to commemorate the services of David Thompson, who in mid-winter 1810 - 11 discovered and travelled with 10 companions through this area to the Columbia River. His path became the regular route across the mountains until the advent of rail communications. To Thompson, Canada owes the first accurately-prepared map of the west, embodying the results of his surveys and explorations from 1789 until 1812.

Jasper House Cairn was erected at the mouth of Rocky River to mark the site of Jasper House post built by the Northwest Company between 1827 and 1829.

Henry House Cairn was erected near the bridge over the Athabasca River near Jasper Park Lodge to mark the site of Henry House founded by the Northwest Company in 1811. It later became an important point in the transportation system.

The Overlanders Monument at the C.N.R. station, Jasper, was erected to commemorate the journey of the Overlanders from Ontario to Kamloops and Caribou in 1862.

Lamoureux—Main Road—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Augustus, established by the Northwest Company, 1794, and Fort Edmonton, established by the Hudson's Bay Company, 1795, near Fort Saskatchewan.

Lethbridge—Galt Park—Cairn in the Galt Gardens, near the C.P.R. station was erected to commemorate the first coal mine in Alberta, which was opened on the west bank of the Old Man River by Nicholas Sheran in 1872. This mine supplied Fort Benton and other Montana places with coal for many years.

Magrath—Cairn marks opening of first government-financed irrigation project in Alberta.

McKinney Memorial—Erected in Claresholm to pay tribute to Mrs. Louise Crummy McKinney, the first woman Member of the Legislature in the British Empire.

McMurray—Public School Grounds—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the ancient Methye Portage trade route, discovered by Peter Pond in 1778 and used continuously for more than a century by fur traders and explorers.

Medicine Hat—Cairn near Medicine Hat Golf Club marks site of Police Point, headquarters of North-West Mounted Police from 1883 to 1891. The first establishment of the Mounted Police in Alberta, prior even to that of Macleod, was at Fort Walsh, south of Medicine Hat. This was North-West Mounted Police headquarters from 1875 to 1883.

Mickle Cairn—On the site of the first church in southern Alberta, 20 miles south-west of Calgary, on the Elbow River. This tablet commemorates the missionary labors of Father Constantine Scollen, O.M.I., born in Ireland in 1841, who established the mission of Our Lady of Peace in the country of the Blackfeet in 1873.

Morley—Cairn honors Rev. George and Rev. John McDougall, pioneer missionaries, the Stoney Indians and Southern Alberta Old Timers. On main highway. The restored church is now a museum.

Mundare—Museum of the Basilian Fathers.

Peace River—Fort Fork—Cairn and tablet on Lot 19, Shaftesbury Settlement near Peace River, marks the site of Fort Fork, where Sir Alexander Mackenzie wintered in 1792 - 93, and from which point he set out in May, 1793, on his quest for the Western Sea.

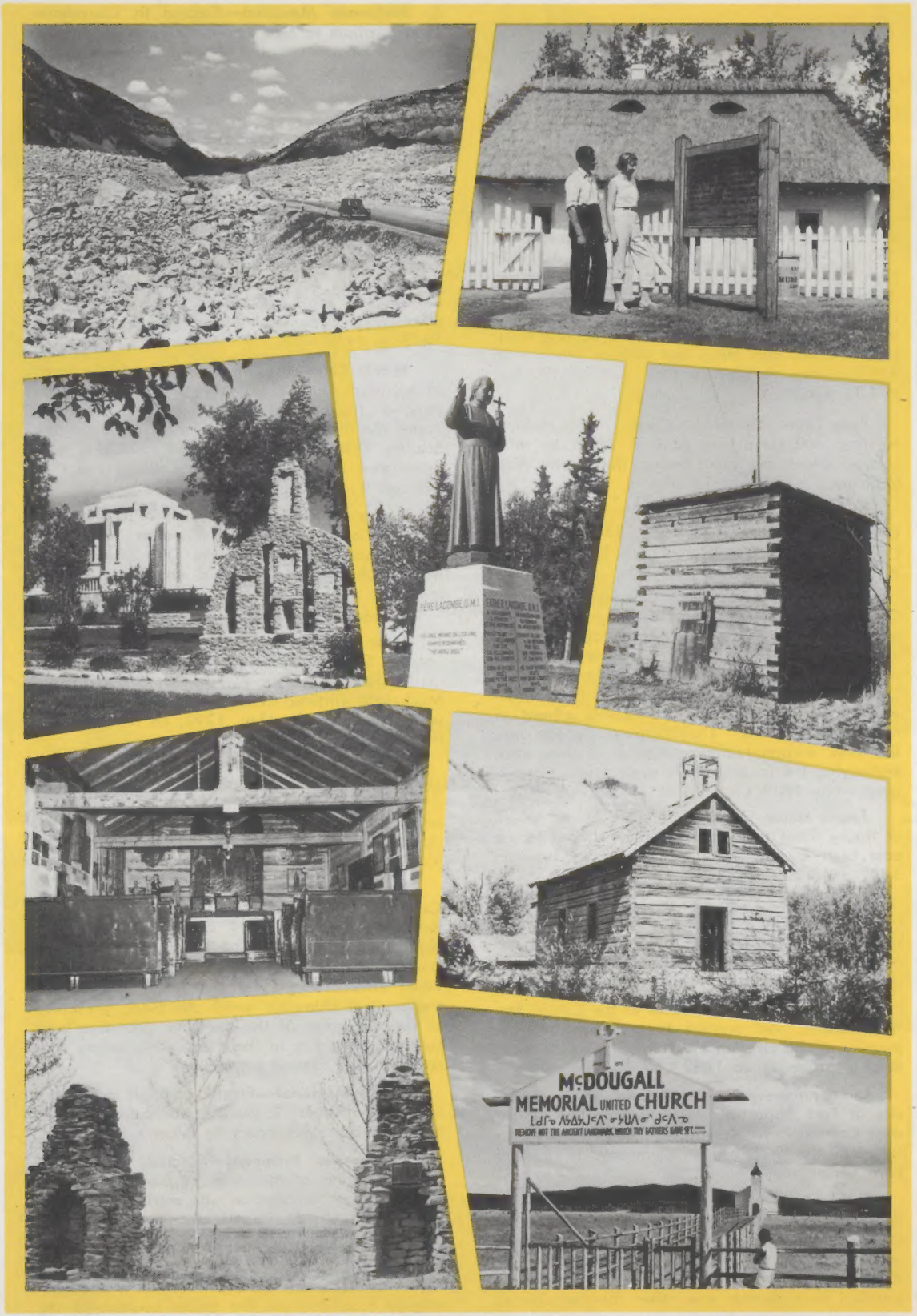
Red Deer—Cairn erected at the junction of Highways No. 2 and 11, three miles north of Red Deer to commemorate the first white man to enter Alberta. This was Anthony Henday who, during the winter of 1754 - 5 wintered in the vicinity of Red Deer.

Rocky Mountain House—Main Highway—Cairn to mark the site of the post built by the Northwest Company, 1799, which was occupied on several occasions by David Thompson. The area comprising the site of this post was acquired and a tablet affixed to the restored remains of one of the original chimneys which are being preserved as rare examples of the primitive chimneys built by the fur traders in their forts long before that region had a settled population.

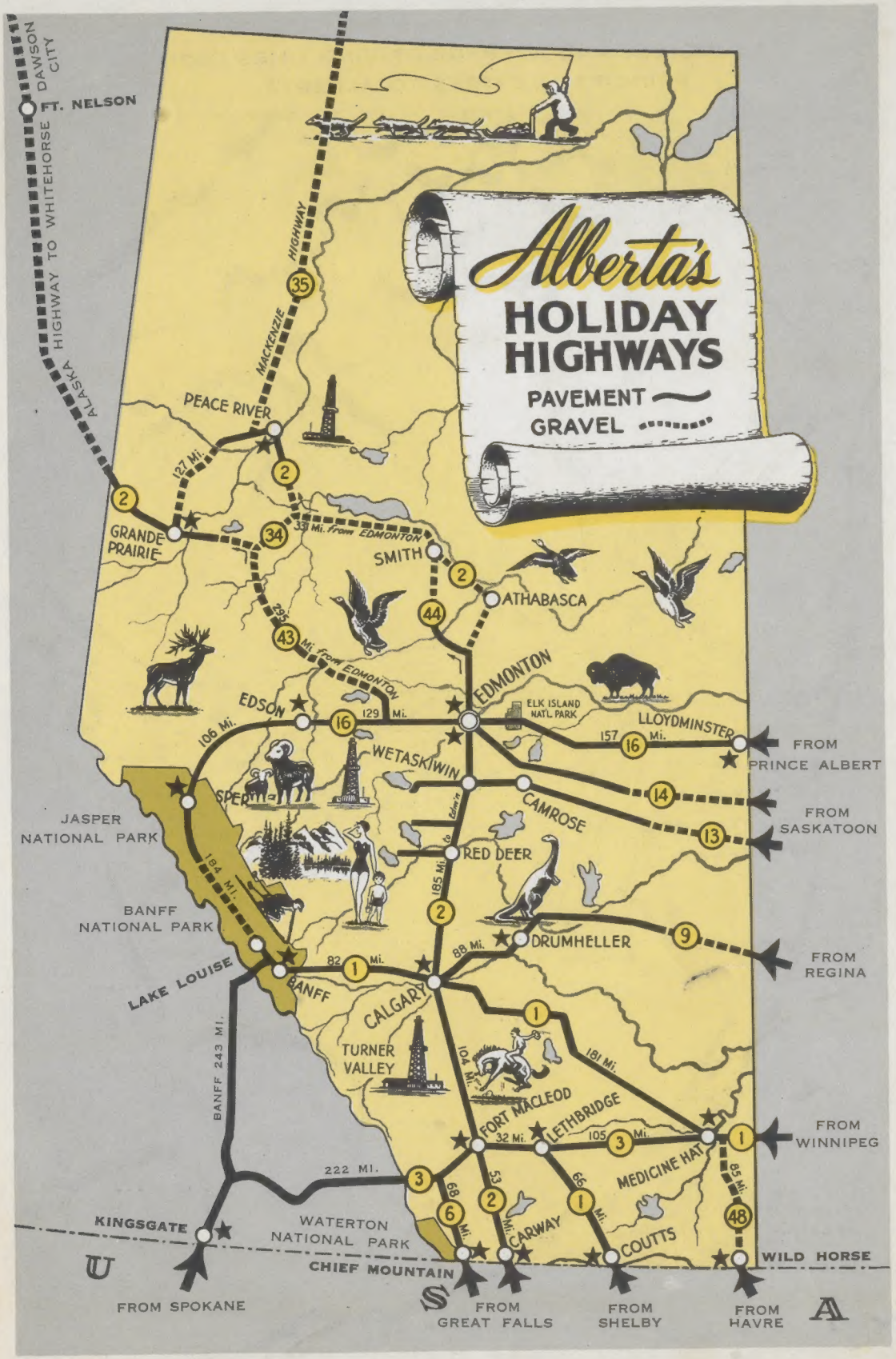
Rundle Memorial—Erected at Banff in memory of the Rev. Robert T. Rundle, Methodist minister, first Protestant missionary in Alberta (1840).

Stephansson Memorial—Erected at Markerville in memory of the Icelandic poet Stephansson Gudmundsson Stephansson who settled with other Icelanders in the Markerville district in 1889.

Wetaskiwin—The Peace-Makers—A cut stone monument and tablet facing Edward Street between Landsdowne and Peace Avenues in Wetaskiwin, to commemorate the public services of the Rev. Father Lacombe, O.M.I., and the Rev. John McDougall. During the hectic days of 1885 their influence with the Indians was a powerful factor in the preservation of peace in Alberta.



Top left, Frank Slide; right, early Ukranian farm at Elk Island Park. Second Row, left—Mormon Temple and memorial to pioneers at Cardston; centre—Father Lacombe memorial, St. Albert; right—Block House, Fort Ethier near Wetaskiwin. Third row, left—Interior of Alberta's first cathedral at St. Albert; right—Grouard Church near Dunvegan. Bottom left—Ancient chimneys at Rocky Mountain House; right—McDougall Memorial Church at Morley, near Calgary.



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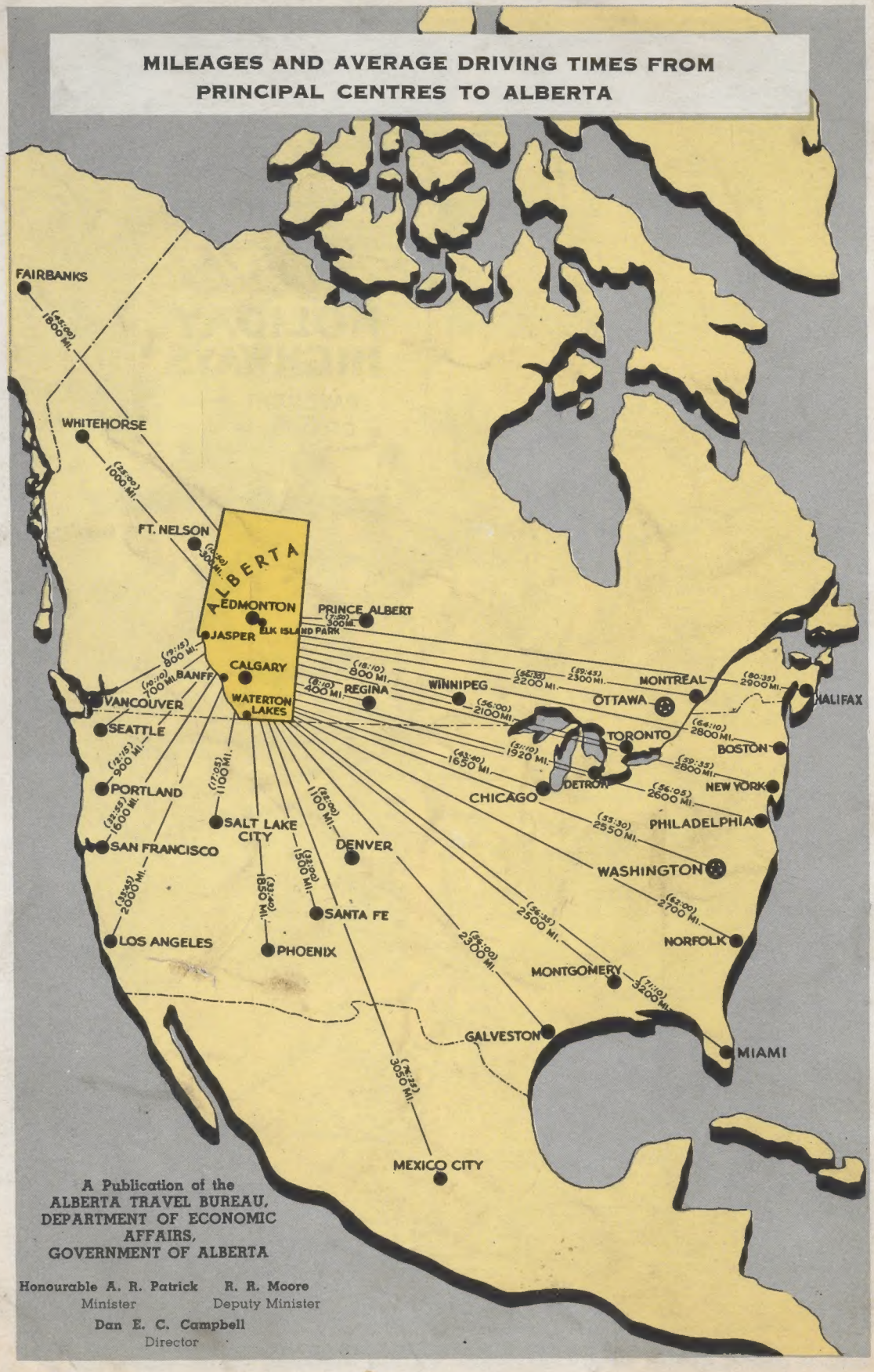
MILEAGES AND AVERAGE DRIVING TIMES FROM PRINCIPAL CENTRES TO ALBERTA



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